WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886. Amusements To-day,

Ammorments To-day,

Bijon Opera Nounce-Arcelia, S.P. M.

Conton-Erminis, S.P. M.

Composition Wall-Horse-Taming Exhibition, Silb P. M.

Commopolition Wall-Horse-Taming Exhibition, Silb P. M.

Barty Theastro- In Honer Dennet, Sc. 213 P. M.

Grand Opera House—The Enery Gow. Sind S.P. M.

Honder & Finite-Lion, S.P. M.

Eyeoum Theatro-One of Our dirin, 213 P. M.

Raddson Naunce-Theatro-Frince Kerl. Sand 230 P. M.

Philia's Cardon—The Gurnor and Allepy Fair. 14 S.P. M.

Pangle's Theatro—The Frivate Secretary, 1 and S.P. M.

Pangle's Theatro—A The Solider, S.P. M.

Canadard Theatro—A The Solider, S.P. M. Standard Theatre-A Tin Soldler, SP. M. Standard Theatre—A Tim Society.

Stan Theatre—Engages. S.P. M.

Thatfa Theatre—Held of Pelleville. S.P. M.

Tony Pastor's Theatre—The Gener Green, S.P. M.

Walfach S. Gamer Theatre—Pepile. S.P. M.

Walfach's Theatre—Don Cessr. S.P. M. Window Theaten-We Us and Co. 2 and SP. H Bd Avenue ? heatre-Lore and Law. Sand & P. M. Mah Avenue Theates-The Little Treson. 1 and & P. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Wonth ...... 80 60 BUNDAY, Per Year ...... 1 50 BAILT AND BUNDAY, Per Year...... 7 00

Advertising Rates. Datty and Sunday, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis-ing: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WREELT, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

with next Sunday, will be delivered before noon at all points on the New York Central Railroad between Albany and Buffalo. The populous communities of the vast region which the Central Railroad reaches, will owe it to the liberal management of President Dapew that they hereafter read their Sunday papers on Sunday morning, instead of on Monday. The special newspaper trains of the New York press are

#### Let Evarts and Miller Speak Up!

accomplishing wonders.

If the Hon, WARNER MILLER or the Hon WILLIAM M. EVARTS heard that the Republicans in our State were deprived of that representation in the State Legislature to which their numbers entitle them, the Hon. WARNER MILLER or the Hon. WILLIAM M. Evants would spread himself out terrible as an army with banners, and denounce the outrage; and herein he would do no more than his duty.

The Republicans in the present New York Legislature, like the Republicans in the preceding Legislature, wilfully and persistently refuse to allow an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State to be made as the State Constitution directs. The sole purpose of their refusal is to prevent an alteration of the Senate districts and a reapportionment of the members of Assembly among the several countles, as directed by the Constitution. Senate and Assembly districts honestly made upon the return of a new enumeration would not give the Republicans the same chance of carrying the Legislature which they have had since the enumeration of 1875. A Senator in Congress from New York is to be elected next winter, and it is necessary for the Republicans to carry the next Assembly. For the sake of keeping their hold upon the Legislature and electing a Republican successor to the Hon. WARNER MILLER, they have neglected and still neglect, in defiance of the Constitution and in violation of the rights of the Democrats of New York, to allow the census to be taken and the Democrats to get the representation

which is their right. We submit to the Hon. WARNER MILLER and the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS that their Republican friends in New York are engaged in a fraud upon their Democratic fellow citigens; and that Mr. MILLER'S successor in the Senate, if a Republican, elected by a Legislature chosen upon the basis of the enumeration of 1875, will always have about him a sufficient odor of fraud to make him a worthy colleague of HAYES'S leading man.

## Gladstone Agonistes.

The debate now begun on the second reading of the Irish Government bill may result in a temporary triumph of the anti-GLAD-STONE coalition between Tories, Whig reactionists, and Radical deserters, but the eventual revival of a Dublin Parliament has been irrevocably assured through the firm position taken by a great British Minister. For that inestimable service the sons and friends of Ireland on both sides of the ocean will never stint their gratitude. Mr. GLAD-STONE has had the courage to do right, though in the doing he might darken the evening of his days with irreparable political eclipse. He has forced the Parliament at Westminster and its millions of constituents, heretofore deaf to arguments and prayers, to hear and appreciate the pleas for the justice and the wisdom of yielding to Ireland the boon of legislative liberty. Lesser men may carry further the standard of home rule in the road he has thrown open; weaker hands may rear the flower of equality and concord between Ireland and England from the seed that he has sown. It may be GLADSTONE'S lot to die, as another died on Pisgah, within sight of the fair heritage to which no fainter voice than his sould have led up a stiff-necked people.

it is impossible that Irishmen at this crisis of their history, when their feelings and their intuitions are of quivering acuteness, should fail to recognize the men who really wish them well, should for a moment miss distinguishing their true friends from their enemies, no matter how specious the disguises the latter may put on. Should the Home Rule bill be stricken down in the memorable division which will presently take place on the hostile motion of Lord HART-INGTON, Irishmen will know just on whose shoulders to place the responsibility, and whom they will be justified, when they are once more summoned to the ballot box, in holding to a grim account. They will not be duped into regarding as benefactors in disguise any of the banded assassins of the last and greatest convert to the gospel of home rule. They will not commit the woful blunder of reproaching Mr. GLADSTONE, should be succumb to treachery and mutiny, with his and their discomfiture. They will put the blame for transient reverse where it belongs, on Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and his fellow Tories, who combined with Irish patriots at the late election only to betray them; on Lord HART-INGTON, who has the courage of his class interests, and who avows his resolution to keep the Irish people as long as possible under the landlord's heel; on Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN, whose late awakened devotion to the retention of Ireland's representatives at Westminster is a good deal more vehement tion that of the Parnellites themselves.

Not only Irishmen at home but Irish-Americans are too familiar with the history of the last six months to be deluded as to the motives and designs of Mr. JOSEPH CHAM-BERLAIN. They can no more be gulled upon that point than could the six hundred delegates to the National Liberal Association

who to his face last week denounced him as a traitor. They perceive that his enthusiasm for the federative principle has been sud-denly evolved since he left the Cabinet, and that what he truly wants is a separate government for Ulster. They see well enough that, under cover of insisting on a pledge in advance of the committee stage, that the Home Rule bill shall be so altered as to detain Irish members in London, his desire is to wreck the project altogether. A man so shrewd as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN must be held to contemplate the obvious consequences of his acts. Himself a Minister but recently, he knows that several of his late colleagues (including the present Irish Secretary) are irreconcilably opposed to the retention of Irish representatives at Westminter, and, should Mr. GLADSTONE promise Ministerial sanction to a change of the bill in that particular, they would cripple if not ruin him by desertion at this perilous conjuncture, amid the fury of the fight over the second reading of the measure. Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN knows also that among Irish Nationalists themselves there has not as yet been a unanimous expression of opinion on the question of continuing to share in imperial legislation. Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT, for

example, has spoken unfavorably of retaining Irish members at Westminster, and Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR not long ago took the same view. What opinions are held upon the subject by Mr. PARNELL and the majority of his colleagues is not yet definitely known, nor is there any occasion for proclaiming them until the details of the bill are debated in committee. But no one dreams of imputing to Mr. PAR-NELL disloyalty to Ireland or recreancy to a statesman's duty, because, like Mr. GLAD STONE, he is content to waive for the moment

by a British House of Commons. Irishmen, in short, need votes, not words at this crisis, and they want none of the sham friends who, in the contest over the second reading of the Home Rule bill, are ranged, not with them, but against them.

the discussion of all secondary matters.

provided only the core principle of a Dublin legislature can but once be formally affirmed

#### The Mexican Pension Bill.

Some dissatisfied veterans of the Mexican war have in all seriousness sent a petition to the Senate complaining of the Mexican Pension bill as it passed the House, on the ground that it will give them only \$8 a month for the rest of their lives. They say that they "exhausted their youthful manhood in the service of the country," and consider an ordinary pension quite too meagre. They suggest that arrears of pensions, running back a good many years, would be about the right sort of remedy for them, as this would provide each of them with a few thousand dollars, cash down, and then the pension for the future might do very well.

The Mexican Pension bill, as now before the Senate, will cost, according to the best official estimates, between seventy-four and seventy-five millions. It is founded on a wrong and dangerous principle, the substitution of a mere service of the slightest duration for a real disability as the ground for public bounty. During the House debate upon this measure, one member declared that he had ascertained that nearly 40,000 men were collisted in the year 1847, after the last battle of the war had been fought, under laws which continued in operation, and that at least 25,000 of them never even saw Mexico. Be this as it may, Scorr began his attack on the city of Mexico Sept. 8, 1847, and after Molino del Rey and the heights of Chapultepec had been carried by storm, he entered the city on the 14th. The war was then substantially over, but the very last combat took place at Huamantla, Oct. 9, 1847, and even the formal treaty of peace was signed as early as Feb. 2, 1848. Yet the pending bill pensions everybody who enlisted and served in this war "for any period during the years 1845, 1846. 1847, and 1849," and their surviving widows. It also allows "secondary evidence" of service, in place of discharge papers.

Even the Townshend bill of last year required a service of at least sixty days, or a participation in battle. When the veterans of 1812, fifty-five years after their war was over, were pensioned, it being supposed that few were left, they had to show a like period of service. But one day's service would be enough under the present bill, and that day long after the last shot had been fired.

As if this were not burden enough on the Treasury, hale and hearty Mexican veterans now plead for arrears, which might make this absolute gratuity cost a hundred or even two hundred millions, and Gen. Logan has given notice of an amendment, for the benefit of the veterans of the war for the Union, which would cost at least five hundred millions. An amendment like Logan's was the only thing that could kill the Mexican bill of last year, by driving it to a monstrous absurdity; and it may be able to do a like service to the public for the present

## A Noble Deed.

The behavior of the police who fought and dispersed the mob at Chicago last week has received much praise, but the words of commendation bestowed on those brave men are poor and feeble in comparison with what they deserve.

They were a civil force suddenly called upon to face dangers that might well have discouraged the most seasoned soldiers; and yet their courage never slackened, and they were in no wise deterred from the perform-

ance of their perilous duty. A dynamite bomb was thrown into their slender ranks with terrible effect, but they kept on undaunted, though the deafening explosion announced to them that they were dealing with flends who had armed them selves with a weapon against which they could make no defence, and of whose fright-

fully destructive power they were well aware. Of course, the Thug who flung the bomb expected that it would strike terror among the policemen, and that in their confusion they would be at the mercy of the armed mob, which would then be able to satisfy its thirst for blood, and even to bring the whole town under subjection to its fury. Had not all London only a short time before trembled with fear of a mob that had subdued

the police? But, instead of blanching and breaking, these heroic Chicago policemen kept their ranks and returned fire for fire, like veteran soldiers on the field of battle, though regular warfare never taxes the courage and endurance of men as theirs was taxed, for they felt that they were encountering engines of destruction that could be easily concented, and which yet were terrible beyond example. They were fighting against devils and not men, infernal machines and not those which belong to civilized war. But they did not cease until they had won a bloody victory with ranks thinned by the wretches with

whom they contended. All honor, then, to these heroes! May their courage and self-devotion never be forgotten, for their battle deserves to be ranked with those historic conflicts in which manhood has made its most splendid exhibition! They fought, too, for freedom, for right for tus-

tice, for civilization, and for the highest good of their fellow men; and never was a bette victory won.

The Pool-selling Scandal.

"French mutuals paid \$24.70."
"French mutuals paid \$12.7%."
"French mutuals paid \$101.30." These are statements which we copy from various newspaper reports of the races on

the opening day at Cedarhurst, L. I. To many readers they are doubtless without meaning, but if we are not mistaken, they are intended to convey the idea that there was pool selling on the several races which were run on that day, notwithstanding the ostentatious proclamation by the authorities that the notorious violations of the law in this respect were to be stopped.

Rich men who manage race courses should not be allowed to break the law of the land any more than members of the Board of Aldermer The fashionable people who go to Cedarhurst and encourage illegal betting and pool selling, are many of them, doubtless, loud in their complaints of the misgovernment of this city, yet by their own influence and example they bring the law of the State into contempt. If they do not like the statutes against gambling, let them go to Albany and get the Legislature to change the law; but as long as the prohibition remains on the statue book, it should be respected by everybody, and enforced, without distinction,

against all who attempt to disregard it. Mr. JOHN FLEMING, the District Attorney of Queens county, and Mr. JAMES W. RIDG-WAY, the District Attorney of Kings county, are men of ability and energy who can stop this pool-selling scandal at Cedarhurst and on Coney Island if they choose. Now is the time to do it.

A vigorous and enterprising journal is the Globe-Democrat, but when it prints, as it did last Sunday, a picture representing President CLEVELAND and a young woman in bridal array standing before a clergyman, it gives a sign of oogreat impatience. Our contemporary should coming bridegroom than indulge in such flights of the imagination as the delineation of a future event. They are sure to be inaccurate.

We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON, and were delighted to find him fresh and blooming after his recent severe and dangerous illness. He is on his way to Europe, and will sail to-day in the Normandie with his family. His plan is to spend the summer in England and Switzerland and the autumn in Paris, and to undertake no professional labor until his strength is fully restored. We wish him a prosperous voyage months with nothing to do but amuse himself duty which in his case requires no effort what-

In the process of getting a jury for the JAEHNE trial some peculiarities are brought to light. Thus, yesterday one candidate for the jury said he had heard of ANDY JOHNSON, but not of ANDY Jounson's impeachment. This gentleman, perhaps, has an intermittent memory. There is some break in its continuity, and things one might expect to find there have dropped out. It is no impeachment of his intelligence to say that he has a very interesting

Another rejected candidate was rejected be cause he is only twenty-one. It was feared, evidently, that a too intimate acquaintance with the ways and means of Aldermen might corrupt a youthful and ingenuous mind.

"Our Order," says Mr. Powdenty in his latest circular to the Knights of Labor, "has been used as a tail for a hundred different kites, and in future it must soar aloft, free circular he admits that the Knights have been osing ground in public opinion for some time. 'One of the causes is that we have allowed Knights of Labor for which the organization was in no way responsible."

It is true that some unwise and unworthy things have been done by individual local assemblies, but what is to prevent a repetition of these things in the future? It does not appear that the offenders have been subjected to any discipline. The wishes of the principal officers of the organization have been set at naught by local leaders in local assemblies, but nothing seems to have been done about it. Probably nothing could be done. The order has grown too rapidly for its own good, has added to itself various incongenial elements which it cannot assimilate, and is now suffering for want of a ettled and effective scheme of discipline and government. This it must have if it is to suc-There must be obedience to the centra authorities and insubordinate members or asemblies must be cut off. The Knights canno afford again to go into a great strike against the judgment of their wisest heads. Ambitious unruly members like Martin Irons cannot with safety be allowed to stay in the order There must be discipline; and to get that hanges in the form of government of the order may be necessary.

Everything in time, and we now turn with pleasure to this question propounded by our esteemed contemporary, the Courier-Journal: "Mr. Dana in his testimony before the Telephone Com littee unaccountably neglected to give his opinion as to what is the matter with the Louisville Base Ball Club.

One cause of trouble with the Louisvilles this year is the fact that the pitching arm of Guy HECKER, their most phenomenal and masterly twirler of the ball, is in poor order, and he instead of mowing down half of his antagonists on strikes, is usually confined to the monotonous and inaggressive duties of first base. But besides that, the other clubs have played a little botter. That is the great difficulty.

Gen. SHALER should also resign from the

Presidency of the Board of Health. The great need of the strikers: An under standing of the laws of trade as well as of the laws of the land. The latter can be amended and changed to suit themselves, but the laws

## Gen. McCook to be Married.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Gen. Anson G. Mc-Cook, the Secretary of the Senate, following the example of the President of the United States and Associate Justice Matthews, has decided to be married, and the wedding will take place some time in June. The lady in the case is the daughter of the late George W. McCook of Staubenville, Ohio, who died suddenly in New York a few years ago. He was a member of the famous amily of fighting McCooks, made a brilliant record in the war, and was a man of prominence in business circles and influential in politics in his State. At one time he ran for dovernor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket against Index Noyes, and came near being elected. He was a cousin of Gen Anson G. McCoox, who, therefore, will not go outside of his own family for a bridge. who, therefore, will not go outside of his own family for a bride.

Although the engagement has existed for some time, a lithough the content was not asspected of matrimonial intentions. He has ever been an object of great interest to amothems imaminas with matriaceable daughters, and has insid many a cap set for him, as his manly heartly and other eligible qualities caused him to be regarded as a great catch. The young ladies of Washington are greatly chaptined at the capture of this prize by a lady who is a stranger here, and many a lear of disappointment will be dropped. It has long been a matter of disappointment will be dropped. It has long been a matter of disappointment will be dropped. It has long been a matter of disappointment will be dropped. It has long been a matter of disappointment will be dropped. It has then been regarded with the content of the how york cotorie at Washington, and while Mr. Hissock is very much admired, tied, McCook has been regarded with the reference by single ladies and matchinaking mammas since the amountement of the chargement, however, Mr. Hissock's chances of taking the prize are considered better. ered better.
There was a procession of callers at the office of the Secretary of the Seriar thoday to hay their congratulations and the handsome General binshed like a schoolard every time the subject of waddings was mentioned. Like President Cleveland, he considers it a purely private affair, and thinks people, and particularly newspapers, should pass it new without comment. The Sensions tireaten to call for the correspondence in the case before servicing their constitutional duty to advise and consent to the appointment.

The German Emperor Gives a Cross to the

Pape. From the London Times. The Emperor of Germany has sent the Pope a very valuable gold cross, mounted with practions stones, as accurately of his mediation between Germany and above in the company and above in the company

THE PAR-BLECTRIC INQUIRT. Contamactons Witness, and a Letter from

Mr. Porbes to Mr. Jones. WASHINGTON, May 11.—Before the Telephone Investigating Committee to-day Geo. A. Gustin, a stockholder in the Washington Telephone Company, testified that a " Dr. Roberts" and several other persons about two years ago had requested him to endeavor to effect a sale of the Pan-Electric patents to the Bell Company. The pegotiations with Mr. Vaile had failed, as the price asked by the Pan-Electric (\$5,000,000) was disproportionate to the value

of the patents. E. N. Hill testified that he was an attorney at law and a journalist. He had done a good deal of work for Casey Young, but had never regarded himself as being in Mr. Young's employment, During the winter of 1884 Mr. Young had requested witness to do some writing for him, and in doing that work witness had acquired some knowledge of the Pan-Electric affairs. When the newspaper agita-Electric affairs. When the newspaper agitation commenced the witness, understanding that a bolitical attack was about to be made against the gentlemen connected with the Pan-Electric affairs, had written an impartial statement and given it to Major Clark, the Tribune correspondent, requesting him to hold it until incorrect statements should appear in other papers. After ten days the correspondents had told him that certain Chicago papers had begun the attack, when the article was released and published in the Tribune. The correspondent had added many facts of his own knowledge, and the witness's statement was but a list of the stockholders in the company.

Mr. Esnava wished to know the name of his

statement was but a list of the stockholders in the company.

Mr. Ranney wished to know the name of his informant, but the witness declined to tell.

As to the meeting at 1,327 G street, witness had been told of that by another son not connected with the Pan-Electric whose name he rofused to divuige. His informant had said that Mrs. Rines, the landlady of the house, would make an affidavit that Mr. Garland had attended that meeting.

Mr. Hall objected to this hearsay evidence.

The Unairman insisted that the witness furnish the name of his informant, as the communication was not of a privileged nature.

The witness replied that it was matter entirely within his own discretion. The communication was confidential and he would not disclose the name of his informant. He was, he said, a member of the bar, licensed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and could, if he chose, claim that he stood in the relation of counsel to client in this matter.

Mr. Oates said that a charge had been made that the Attorney-General had attended that meeting, and it was proper to inquire into it.

The committee then, by unanimous vote, directed the witness to answer the question, but he still refused. Thereupon Mr. Ranney moved that the witness be presented to the House for contempt, but did not ask imme-

directed the witness to hereupon Mr. name, but he still refused. Thereupon Mr. name, moved that the witness be presented to the House for contempt, but did not ask imme-

granted.
A telegram was received from Mr. C. P. Huntington requesting permission, on account of ill health, to furnish a deposition instead of answoring the subpœna served upon him in person, but an answer was returned insisting upon his appearance, if able to attend.
Mr. Oates laid before the committee the following letter addressed to the Chairman of the committee by Mr. J. M. Forbes of Boston:

I find in the Boston Journal of this instant a despatch which says that Mr. George Jones of the New York Times, in his examination before your committee, makes the following statement: "Mr. Forbes had written to me that his son was a large owner in the Sell Telephone Company, and wanted me to write to the Fresident of the United States to interfere in behalf of his patent." Upon examining a copy of the letter referred to I find that this testimony does not fairly represent its purport or object, which doubtless was owing to the unfortunate loss of the letter. To correct the mistake in the shortest way seems to be to send you another copy, which you may deem it beat to lay before the committee. Ferhaps after Mr. Jones reads it once more he may find it a pity that he did not follow its sugrestions.

The letter enclosed by Mr. Forbes reads:

The letter enclosed by Mr. Forbes reads:

BOSTON, Jan. —, 1886
Mr DRAM MR. JONES: By reads of finy son's countion with the American Bell Telephone Company have become acquainted with some of the facts in crection with the Fan-Electric Telephone Company efforts to have Attorney-teneral Garland actornize at the formal control of the facts of the formal counting the formal facts of the facts of the formal facts of the fa

the extreme danger of permitting this thing to go a single step further.

I could give you confidentially the whole history of this claim, which would make the basis of a dime novel and be pretty good reading, but you already know the substantial facts of the case. If the Southern syndicate succeeds it will be a great step toward a new set of will of course be the east of the reland's usefulness, who cannot escape the blame of endorsing what his Attorney-General does. If you agree with me about this I shall be glad if you can see your way clear, either by writing to some one who has Mr. Cleveland's user or possibly to Mr. Cleveland himself, or by using the power of your paper in such way as to add in preventing the President from permitting such a dangerous step as the one proposed to be taken, and I remain very truly yours.

The committee discussed for some time the

The committee discussed for some time the contumacious conduct of the witness Hill, and it was resolved to secure answers from him if there were any power in Congress to enforce them.

## Is Grover Cleveland to be Married !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Do you think that Grover Cleveland is going to marry Miss Polsom! I read in a Boston paper that he was and in a New Haven paper that he wasn't. Which is right?
Naw Havan, May 10. Raap

We think the chances are there is to be a wedding for the following reasons: Dan Lamont hasn't denied it.

Grover Cleveland doesn't deny it. The Roy. William Cleveland, the President's prother, says: "Grover is to be married in June."

Half a score of Miss Polsom's uncles and cousins and her grandfather have confirmed

We observe too, that Laura C. Holloway is getting out a new edition of her famous book The Ladies of the White House," that is to contain a chapter on Miss Folsom and a picture of her. Now, Laura Holloway and Rose Elizabeth Cleveland are great friends. Miss Cleveland visits Laura Holloway in Brooklyn and Laura Holloway visits Miss Cleveland in the White House. It isn't likely that Miss Cleveland would let Laura Holloway be fooled into writing a now chapter in "The Ladies of the White House" if Miss Folsom wasn't to make the White House her home.

#### Who has Made the Wedding Coat ! From the Baltimore American.

It is said that Mr. Bissell, the Prosident's law partner, who is put down as the test man at the wedding next month, has brought the President's troussess from New York.

From the Mail and Express.
Washington, May 11.-Mr. Bissell, the President's law artner, who is put down as the best man at the wedling next month, is here, but refuses to say anything. It is said that he has brought the President's wedding outfit from New York. Mr. Bissell went to a hotel until the President returned from his fishing trip down the buy, and then moved his trunk to the White House. He will remain at the White House until the last of this month, when he will accompany the President to New York to meet Miss Folsom. The latest rumor in regard to the wadding is that it will take place in Albany.

## Is the President to Marry Mrs. Polsom?

I From the Botton Journal. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- A gentleman who is on washington, May 9.—A gentleman who is on very intimate relations with the President, and who ought to know the facts if any one does says that it is true that the President is to be married, but not to Miss Folsom; that the bride electlis Mrs. Folsom, the mother of Miss Folsom, a widow of 64, and that the President is very much amused at the current reports, and especially at the guilibility of the Folsom family in the country.

# Daniel Manning the Right Sort of a States-

Prom the Springfeld Republican.

Washingron, May 10.—Six Republicans were discharged from the Treasury Donartment to-day. They went to Assistant Secretary Smith to learn the reason, and the only answer vouchanted them was that the blacks were wasted for Democrats.

DISCUSSIONS IN CONGRESS.

The Seante Indulges in Introspection Regarding Free Railroad Passes. WASHINGTON, May 11.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan formally offered his amendment to the Inter-State Commerce bill, to punish by fine and imprisonment men who conspire to stop or interfere with the running of trains engaged in inter-State commerce. In support of he amendment he said that whatever tended to interfere with commerce, whether a railroad ompany, a mob, or a conspiracy of individuals,

was something that Congress should regulate. Mr. Vest had as little sympathy as anybody with the violent methods resorted to in some portions of the country in connection with the labor troubles; but he believed that offences committed within a State against rights of property should be dealt with by the State. He hought the Constitution gave Congress no right over the question.

Mr. Teller favored the sentiment that lay at the back of Mr. Morgan's amendment, but for the State Legislature to deal with and not for Congress.
On motion of Mr. Hoar, the amendment was tabled-yeas, 49; nays, 3-Messrs, Delph, Ed-

munds, and Morgan voting in the negative.
"Mr. Brown offered an amendment provid-

ing for the punishment of persons injuring the

property of raliroad companies, tracks, bridges, cars, &c. The amendment would make it a felony to maliciously injure such property; and if death resulted from the injury, then the offence should constitute murder. The amendment was laid on the table.

Considerable debate then arose on an amendment of Mr. Plumb, offered for him in his absence by Mr. Ingalls, prohibiting members of Congress, officials of the Government and their families from accepting free passes, and prohibiting railroad companies from giving them such passes or reduced rates. To this Mr. Teller offered an amendment prohibiting the subsidized roads from giving free passes.

Mr. Platt read from the testimony of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to show that the free passenger travel on that frond was \$3,000 a day—of which perhaps one-half was of employees and officers of the road. Mr. Adams further said that the giving of free passes was a favorite method of railroad companies to secure freight business, and that it would be a happy day for railroad men when passes should be prohibited.

Mr. Edmunds said if Mr. Teller would extend the provisions of his amendment so as to cover not only subsidy roads, but all roads coming property of railroad companies, tracks, bridges,

Mr. Edmunds said if Mr. Teller would extend the provisions of his amendment so as to cover not only subsidy roads, but all roads coming within the purview of the act, he (Mr. Edmunds) would favor it.

Mr. Teller modified his amendment accordingly.

within the purview of the act, he (Mr. Edmunds) would favor it.

Mr. Teller modified his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Logan said the proposition about free passes was making this bill ridiculous. They were dealing with this matter in a way to induce the country to believe that members of the United States Congress were afraid of the members afraid to trust their own honesty.

Mr. Ingails thought there had been declarations enough aiready by Congress to the effect that if members were unable to conduct themselves with decorum, and that they must continue to be stiffened up and girdled round about with penal statutes to prevent them from doing something that would render them a disgrace to the nation. He had a relative who was superintendent of a railroad. What turpitude would there be if ne should accept an invitation from him to ride over his road free? He (Mr. Ingall) had received railroad passes from roads running through his State, not with the idea that he was to be their bond slave, but to enable him from time to time to see his constituents and see what those constituents wanted him to do in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Logan the amendment was laid on the table.

Some discussion arose as to the effect of the bill on clergymen, and to avoid doubt Mr. Brown secured an amendment providing that the restrictions of the bill as to reduced fares should not apply to ministers of religion.

Mr. Edmunds secured a similar amendment as to agricultural conventions and army society meetings.

An amendment offered by Mr. Spooner was agreed to, applying the word "unlawful" to the discriminations condemned by the bill, so as to bring breaches of the provisions within the technical meaning of the penal clause, and it was ordered that the bill be reprinted as amended.

Mr. Hone presented a memorial of the Republican Central Committee of Ohio, charying

amended.

Mr. Hoar presented a memorial of the Republican Central Committee of Ohio, charging that the election of the Hon, Henry B. Payne to the United States Senate was secured by bribery, fraud, and corruption, and requesting that the Senate investigate the matter. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

HISTORICAL AND PERSONAL TALK IN THE HOUSE. The House passed the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and settle private land claims in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona and the State of Col-

New Mexico and Arizona and the State of Colorado.

Mr. Lowry of Indiana, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the unanimous report of that committee on the California contested election cases. The report, which confirms the right of all the sitting members, was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Grosvenor of Onio moved to strike out the appropriation for the Judge Advocate-General's department. He said that the department decided cases without any knowledge of law, and that the system followed by the department was outrageous.

eral's department. He said that the department decided cases without any knowledge of law, and that the system followed by the department was outrageous.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama admitted that abuses had existed in the department, and as an instance of this he stated that Gen. Holt had been appointed for the purpose of striking down McClelian. As McClelian could not be struck down, Forter had been selected for destruction. But now that the Democratic party was in power the abuses which had grown up would be remedied.

Mr. Herburn said that the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Wheeler) had taken upon himself the rôle of the slanderer when he made the charge that he did against Abraham Lincoln, who had appointed Gen. Holt to office.

Mr. Wheeler regretted that the gentleman from lowa (Mr. Herburn) had seen fit to make some allusions to him. He had made no charge against Abraham Lincoln. The charges had been made against the arch-conspirator, Mr. Stanton (hisses on the Republican sidel, who had sought and attempted to break down officers of the army who had not sustained the line of policy he had sought to Inaugurate.

Mr. herburn said that this "arch conspirator" had been at the head of the Federal army. He was the man who had directed the maneuvres of that army. He was the man who had brought the Confederate banner to the dust and who had destroyed the "lost cause." He was the man who had directed the maneuvres of that army. He was the man who had destroyed the "lost cause." He was the man who had destroyed the back and who had destroyed the said of the Federal army. He was the man who had destroyed the back and who had de

## The motion to strike out was lost—82 to 92.

Boycotting a Professor. BUBLINGTON, May 11 .- About 140 students in the medical department of the University of Vermont yesterday organized in open rebellion against Dr. L. M. Bingham, recently appointed professor of surgery. The students refused to attend his opening lecture, and marched around town making a demonstration during the lecture hour. The trustess elected Dr. Bingham to the chair made vacant by the death of Prof. Little of New York, The students made a written protest arsins the appointment of Dr. Bingham on the ground that he was not a man of sufficient experience, and that he had made serious mistakes in disgnoses and operations in clenics before the class. The trustess made an informal investigation, but did not alter their decision. The students thereupon voted to boycott the new professor. They will attend all the other lectures, and, as under the rules of the university they cannot be compelled to listen to Dr. Birgham, the revoit is not an adequate cause for discipline. Bingham, recently appointed professor of surgery. The

## Capt. Thompson's Funeral.

The Marine Society and many down-town merchants and personal friends attended the foneral of the late Capt. William C. Thompson of the Board of the late Capt. William C. Thompson of the Board of Pilot Commissioners yesterday morning in the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. Dr. Houghton officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Underhill. The interment was in Greenwood. Capt. Thompson had an interesting career as one of the oldest ship masters in the American merchant marine. He commanded the Narah Sande, the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, and the bir packet ships Courier, Washington, St. George, St. Andrew, and Stephen Whitner. He retired from the sea to become Vice-President of the Neptons Marine Insurance Company, and later President of the Guardian Fire Insurance, and the Courier was a season of the Marine Society. He was made a Phot Commissioner in 1865, and for twenty years was solive in the interests of the Marine Society. He was its President three years.

#### Ananias Jones, Mr. Squire Calle Him. Commissioner Squire said yesterday of

statement in the Times that he had sought office under the Postmaster and Collector of Boston, and that he had defined the church in Buston to curry favor with Post-master Tokey.

"All those statements are false. I never belonged to any church. I have a written denial from Mr. Tokey, in answer to a telegraphic despatch. I have either denials of the falsehoods published about me by Anama Jones.

Typhus Fever tu Deborah Nursery. Five children from the Deborah Nursery at 03 East Broadway, and one from the branch at 80 East roadway, are in Riverside Hospital with typhus fever

They caught it from Otto Schuitz, who was lifed by the nursery at Carlis Garden a fortunish ago as porter. There are nearly 100 children in each branch of the nursery and more cases are expected, but this discase dealingstly with children. No Indictments Against Work and Warner. The United States Grand Jury was discharged yesterday without having found any new indictments against Work and Warnes. MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

GEN. BUTLER AND GEN. ROSECRANS.

Causes bim to Visibly Weaken.

he Board, was a defaulter to the amount of

\$200,000 or so. He charged first that Gen

of Representatives in an irregular manner

opinion of the members of the Committee on

The Worcester National Bank filed a com

plaint in the United States Circuit Court yes-

A Friend to Judge Donohue.

DEAR SIR: As a citizen and taxpayer I was

surprised on reading in one of this morning's papers your proposed proceedings against Judge Charles Dono-hue of the Supreme Court. I regret this, for the reason

that Judge Donohue is one of the most eminent judge

we have. His reputation for honesty and fairness

fully equal to that of any of his able and honored areas

Van Brunt, Daniels, Andrews, and Van Vorst. Like al

Van Brunt, Daniels, Andrews, and Van Vorst. Like all good citizens I am proud of these note, pure, and efficient Judges. Having done symething to secure good government and good Judges for our city, in aiding in the overthrow of the Tweed Judges, I cannot quietly permit this gross outrage upon the hard-si and most still fit worker upon the Supreme Bench, whose record, but the worker upon the Supreme Bench, whose record, our States and public, is not second to any clitten in our States and public, is not second to any clitten in the States and public, is not second to any clitten in As Judge Donohue is not a money-getting Judge, you will kindly serve any papers upon me at my office, 2 Aster House. I will employ counsel and pay slit the expenses of his defence.

You will find it impossible to prove one unlawful act; besides, neither the Legislature nor the Governor can for a moment entertain your nucalied-for proceedings. I do not like to be making to any one, much uses to a stranger, but I must call the attention of the people of our city to the fact that you are meither actitizen nor a taxpayer. So please permit me to suggest that you may flexibly the proceedings. The proceedings of the people of the

It Lessens the Evil at Both Ends.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. High license has been effective in Missouri in

reducing the number of drinking places and indecrea-ing the drinking habit. The tax on drinking places ranges from \$550 to \$1,500 per year. In Illinois high li-

cense has bad a similar effect, the tax in that State be

ing \$330 to \$1,000. Besides lessening the evil at both ends the license system brings into the State Transury of larger revenue. It is balloved this system has been pro-

ductive of more real good than the prohibition laws of Kansas and Iowa in lessening drunkenness and in re-

In Memory of C. F. Woerlahoffer.

The Stock Exchange adopted gesterday these resolutions, reported by Mr. Daniel T. Worden, Chairman of the committee appointed to prepare them:

"Resolutions that in the death of Mr. Worden, Chairman of the committee appointed to prepare them:

"Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Wordshoffer this Exchange has lest one who was preeminently distinguished for energy, enterprise, and comprehensive judgment in finance.

"Resolved, That as a broker, his fidelity to his trusts was absolutely without blemish; as a principal, he was emplement for his hierality to those whom he employed; as a citizen, he was public apirited and kindly; as a friend, he was inagen-hearted and generous; and as an opponent, he was magnanimous and forgiving."

A Female Lawyer Wins at Lust.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Mrs. Carrie Burn-ham Kilgore was to-day admitted to practice in the Su-preme Court of Penneylvania. She is the only woman

in Pennsylvania who practises in the Supreme Court of this clate. This certificate takes her into all the courts of the State including those in this city, to which alls has been ineffectually seeking admission for years

As the liver is easily disordered, more or less billious distress prevails at this season of the year. Dr. Jayne's Sainstive File restors the liver to healthy action, and remove all billiousness.—448.

v. g. Peckham, Etg.

Rosecrans had given this report to the House

Homes'for Disabled! Volunteers.

He Breemmends an Appropriation for the In-

Evidence that she was Seen Alive After Munnich Left her at the Gare. HACKETTSTOWN, May 11.-Although the WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The President to-Grand Jury of Warren county returned a true bill of indictment on Friday last against Janiday sent a message to the Senate calling atten-tion to the fact that the last appropriation bill tor James J. Titus for the murder of Tillie passed by the Legislature of Utah was vetoed Smith at the seminary on April 8, the interest by the Governor of that Territory. The of the citizens of the town has in no wise abated. Speculation is still rife not as to who made appropriations for the support of the district courts of the Territory, for the comthe guilty person is but in reference to what dopletion of the Descret University and the edufence can be urged to secure an acquittal. To-day Prosecutor Smith, in the absence of State cation of the deaf mutes therein, for the insane asylum, and for salaries of the Territorial officers. It also provided for internal improvements, &c. "The Legislature," the President says, "under existing laws, will not again convene for nearly two years, there being no authority for a special seasion. In the mean time, under present conditions, the good order of society will be jeopardized, educational and charitable institutions will be paralyzed, and the internal improvements storped until the Legislature makes provision for their support." The determination on the part of the general Government to suppress unlawful practices in this Territory demands, he says, neither the refusal of the means of supporting the local government, nor the sacrifice of the interests of the community. He recommends that Congress immediately enact such legislation as will authorize the assembling of the Legislature of that Territory in special session at an early day, so that provision can be made to meet the difficulties which he refers to.

The President also sent a message to Congress recommending an appropriation of such a sum of money as in its judgment shall be deemed adequate and proper to defray the cost of the inauguration of the Bartholdi status. In his letter he says that he has been informed by the committee that certain expenses have been incurred in the care and custody of the statue in the committee that certain expenses have been incurred in the care and custody of the statue in the committee that certain expenses have been incurred in the care and custody of the statue. In his letter he says that he has been informed by the committee that certain expenses have been incurred in the care and custody of the statue in the committee that certain expenses have been incurred in the care and custody of the statue in the committee that certain expenses have been incurred in the care and custody of the statue in the reception of the statue in this country." In conclusion, he says he hopes the action of the French Governme cation of the deaf mutes therein, for the insane asylum, and for salaries of the Territo-Detective McClellen, who has charge of the casa rial officers. It also provided for internal imand who is engaged at Belvidere at the annual settlement of the Board of Freeholders, of which he is a member, has been busily engaged in the examination of witnesses and adding additional evidence to the facts necessary to be used in the trial. His interest in the care does not flag, and he is fully conscious of the hopes to be assisted in the trial by Attorney-General Stockton. His researches to-day have thrown additional light upon one or two obscure links in the chain of circumstances that

MURDERED TILLIE SMITH.

surround the indicted janitor.
Sufficient facts have been brought to light to-day to convince beyond possibility of & doubt any fair-minded person that the murdered girl was seen in the seminary grounds after parting with Munnich, the Port Jervis drummer, at the front gate, and that her course and direction at that time was such as to throw her into the hands of Titus had he been in the performance of his duty as janitor, as he testifiperformance of his duty as janitor, as he testined before the Coroner's jury that he was. Even relatives and intimate friends and those anxious to divert suspicion from 1the seminary grounds and building by their adherence to the charge against young Munnich as the guilty person, can no longer find a foothold upon which to base their arguments. The fact of her having been seen after parting with Munnich has thoroughly experted him from the charge.

upon which to base their arguments. The fact of her having been seen after parting with Munnich has thoroughly exonerated him from the charge.

It was learned to-day that a farmer living near Vienna on the day of the discovery of the murder picked up a man's buckskin glove near one of the cesspools on the seminary grounds, but the appearance of the glove and the time of the finding, which was about 10 o'clock on the day of the murder, and after hundreds of persons had passed over the ground, make the discovery of little value to the State. The glove was considerably worn, and, being of a soft species of buckskin and rather elaborately decorated with slik upon the back, this leads to the conclusion that it was a driving glove such as would be worn by some of the many persons who visited the grounds. Now that Titus has been indicted many minor facts which add strength to the teatimony produced before the Grandjury are coming to the surface, and no less than five additional witnesses have been placed upon the list of the prosecution, and will be called upon to testify at the trial. The friends of the indicted janitog have been alert all day, eagerly watching every move of Prosecutor Smith, and speculating as to the cause of his presence here. The number who believe that Titus will make a confession is daily increasing, and some of his warmest adherents are advising that course, believing it will save him from the gallows, and at all events save his property to his family.

The monument fund constantly increases, returns being received daily from the lists sent to neighboring towns, and Mayor Reese to-day acknowledges the receipt of \$23.35 from the guests of the County Hotel at Somerville, N. J. He has also received from Mile. Martine, as chorus of singers and give a concert for the benefit of the fund in this place on Decoration Day. The design recently published has been practically adopted by the committee having the matter in charge, and they are considering the advisability of having plaster casts of the same The Former Confronts his Accuser and WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Gen. B. F. Butler and Gen. W. S. Rosecrans met at the room of ang. It was the first time the two Generals had met since Rosecrans, on the last night of the last session of Congress, submitted a report bearing upon the management of the Gen. Butler had a copy of this report in his hand when he entered the room, and it contained an assertion that he, as Treasurer of

LEFT HIS WIFE BEHIND.

A Pather-in-Law who is Bent upon Separat-ing a Young Couple. TROY, May 11 .- Edwart F. Sweet and Victoria Terriault left Boston on March 7 last, and the next day were married in Albany by City Justice Brennan. The bridegroom, a goodlooking fellow 22 years of age, is the only son of Home, 363 Shawmut avenue, Boston, The bride is a very handsome brunette of French extraction, and a year older than her husband. The day after the marriage they came to this

that he had represented it to be the concurrent opinion of the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, when it was not; that he made in it false and reckiess charges without having investigated their truth; that he had reused him (Gen. Butler) the opportunity of proving them to be false, and that, knowing them to be such. Gen. Rosecrans had spread them upon the public records and given them to the public. A man who would be guilty of such conduct toward a fellow solder, Gen. Butler argued, was unfit to occupy a position of honor and trust. He talked for an hour or so, explaining in detail how the story of the misappropriation of money by him had originated, and the apparent discrepancy in his accounts. He had offered to submit the dispute to the courts, but his accusers had declined to do so.

Gen. Rosecrans weakened a good deal upon his report, and when crowded by Gen. Butler admitted that he had never made any investigation of the charges, but understood that others had done so, and took their word for it. He also admitted that he had never made any investigation of the charges, but understood that others had done so, and took their word for it. He also admitted that he had never made any investigation of the charges, with the endorrement of a Congress committee, and was willing to do what he could to set Gen. Butler right before the country. As the time for adjournment came permission was given Gen. Rosecrans to furnish the committee in writing an answer to Gen. Butler's charges.

He informed the committee also that he was preparing a statement in answer to the charge of defrauding the Government of public lands, as appears in a decision of the Supreme Court, and would submit that shortly. talked for an hour or so, explaining in detail how the story of the misappropriation of money by him had originated, and the apparent discrepancy in his accounts. He had offered to submit the dispute to the courts, but his accusers had declined to do so.

Gen. Rosecrans weakened a good deal upon his report, and when crowded by Gen. Butler admitted that he had never made any investigation of the charges, but understood that others had done so, and took their word for it. He also admitted that he might have been wrong in giving to hearsay evidence the endorsement of a congress committee, and was willing to do what ne could to set Gen. Butler right before the country. As the time for adjournment came permission was given Gen. Rosecrans to furnish the committee in writing an answer to Gen. Butler's charges.

He informed the committee also that he was preparing a statement in answer to the charge of defrauding the Government of public lands, as appears in a decision of the Supreme Court, and would submit that shortly.

DEFENDING JAKE SHARP'S CHARTER.

A Wercester Hank the First to Test the New Law Assuming It.

Park day after the marriage they came to this factory former, and the marriage they came to his factory former, and boarded with his wife at the Mansion House.

Dr. Sweet learned of the marriage they came to this foundanced with his wife at the Mansion House.

Dr. Sweet learned of the marriage they came to his factory for money, and boarded with his wife at the Mansion House.

Dr. Sweet learned of the marriage they came to his factory former, and the marriage and wheres boarded with his wife at the Mansion House.

The day after the marriage they came to his factory former, and boarded with his wife at the Mansion House.

Dr. Sweet learned of the marriage and wheres boarded with his wife at the Mansion House.

The day after the marriage they came to his factory former, and the marriage and wheres bouts of the runaways, and he wrote to his factor his father being dout a separation.

The day after the marriage t

JOHANNA PREFERRED THE \$400 CASE.

terday against Attorney-General O'Brien, th She Wouldn't Murry a Man who Threw her Mayor and Aldermen of New York, William H. Over Because Business was Dull. Hays, and the officers of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue, and Broadway Surface Railroads. The plaintiff asks that the act of the Legislature annulling the charter of the Broadway road be declared unconstitutional, that the Attorney-General be restrained from winding up the affairs of the company, and that the Mayor and Aldermen be restrained from selling the property or interfering with the operations of the road.

The plaintiff corporation says that it bought in good faith for \$55,000 and now owns fifty of the 1,500 bonds of \$1,000 each issued by the Broadway Surface road to secure the mortgage to William H. Hays, trustee.

The reply of the defendants must be filed by the last Monday in June. Hays, and the officers of the Broadway and Henry Stillman, a young grocer, promised a year ago to marry Johanna Boehm, a pretty German girl, who had but recently come to this country, and the wedding was to take place in country, and the wedding was to take place in June. When the time came Stillman failed to appear, and when the girl sought him he told her business was too bad to permit him to marry. Aliss Boshm's suit for damages was tried yesterday before Judge Beach in the Sunreme Court. Stillman, when called as a witness, could not deny the plaintiff's story, and said he was willing to marry her then.

"I won't have him now," she said, and the jury gave her \$400 instead.

A Smash-up on the Pennsylvania Road.

PITISBURGH, May 11.-A freight wreck in the ountains on the Pennsylvania Railroad last night de molished twenty five cars, killed three men outright, and obstructed the tracks so badly that it took twelve hours to clear them. The accident was the re-sult of the heavy storm which swept along the Conesuit of the heavy storm which swept along the Consmaugh valley last night, percoting trees and blowing down fences and outhouses. Near Consmaugh a number of empty freight reast were standing on a siding. The tornado picked thems were standing on a siding. The tornado picked them were standing on a siding. The tornado picked them were standing on the main track. A heavy west cound freight train of twenty-five care, going at the bound freight train of twenty-five care, going at the case of the sum along about midnight and crashed me in obstruction before the engineer could reverse his angion. The twenty-five care were totally demonstrated and the wreck was strewn along the tracks for several hundred yards. Conductor Thomas Connors. Rugineer Thos, kowray, and Fireman Michael Myers were killed, They were together in the cab of the engine which was overturned.

Balloting 259 Times for a Fire Murshal. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 11.—The longost session of the City Council ever held here took place last night. Both Boards assembled at 8 o'clock for the puroce of electing a Fire Marshal and a City Attorney. pose of felecting a Fire Marshal and a City Attorney, The Joard of Councilmen elected Joseph B King Fire Marshal and Curtis Thompson City Attorney, each by a majority of one vote. They are both Bepublicais. The Board of Aidermen commenced to half as it is and voted 259 times without coming to an agreement. The season lasted until 5:05 this morning, when we lively Aidermen left the chamber, and no quorum being present, the meeting adjourned. The Bennorsia are determined to throw the section into a joint season, and the Republican Councilmentare much discomided.

No Dearth of Private Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- A tally of the bills WASHINGTON, May 11.—A tally of the bills brought before the House of Representatives in the course of the present session shows the following figures: Bills introduced in the House, 8,760; joint respirations, 171; total, 8,011. Bills of a private nature when have passed the House, 631; bills of a pulmin man, 172; total, 8,011. Bills of a pulmin man, 172; total, 8,55. Of this number 170 private and 40 public bills have passed the Senate. The House has received liet bills passed by the Senate, 129 public and 252; clavate. The House has passed sol of these bills 33 public and 53 private. One public bill was returned to the Senate at its request.

The \$500 Books Were Second-hand. Commissioner Equire wrote a sharp letter to the Mayor yesterday in reply to the Mayor's letter to Comptteller Leew, in which the Mayor censured Mr. Squire for luying law books for the Judges of the City Court from one firm at a coat of \$973, instead of buying the books from a firm offering them for \$800. Mr. Squire says that the books offered for \$800. were second-hand, and had the manes of former owners on the fly leaves and backs. He thought it a questionable proceeding to buy books thus marked.

Major Kipp Succeeds Major Allison,

William H. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, for nearly twenty years a Captain in the Seventh Regiment, was elected Major of that illustrions corps on Monday might Major Kipp joined the ragiment in 1857. Although he has added a letter to have he belongs to the family after which Kip's Bay is named.

Where Was Signor Fatty Walsh.

The Italian bootblack who has for several years had pracedence in the City Hall has been superseded. The new officesholder has the exclusive right to go into the Aldermen's private room.